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DEPARTMENT: CIVIL ENGINEERING

MATRIC NO: 18/ENG03/015

ENGINEERING DRAWING II ENG232

1. how to represent is by drawing by eye at an angle of approximately 45 degrees and are spaced 1/8 apart
2. i. dimension should not be duplicated nor the same info be given in two different ways

   ii. dimension should be attached to the view that best shows the contour of the feature being dimensioned

   iii. wherever possible avoid dimensioning to hidden lines

   iv. avoid dimensions over or through the object

   v. wherever possible locate dimensions in adjacent views

   vi. in general a circle with line through it and arc by its radius R0.50

   vii. holes are located by their centre lines, which may be extended and used as an extension line

   viii. holes should be located and sized in the view that shows the feature as a circle
3. Half section: this is a view of an object showing one-half of the view in section

   Full section : this is when an imaginary cutting plane passes through the entire object, splitting the drawn object into two with the interior of the object revealed.
4. Leader lines are continuous thin line which can be terminated by using dot, closed blank, tick and so on
5. Scale 5:1 means that everything is in reality five times as small. In other words 1cm in the drawing is 0.2cm in reality

   Scale 1:10 means that the object is 10times smaller than in real life scale 1:1. In order words 1unit in drawing is equal to 10 units in real life
6.
7. Orthographic is sometimes reserved specifically for depiction of object where the principal axes or planes of the object are also parallel with projection plane.
8. Projection of an object is called orthographic when the principal planes or axes of an object in an orthographic projection are not parallel with the projection plane.
9. First angle projection is a method of creating a 2D drawing of a 3D object
   Third angle projection is a method of orthographic projection which is a technique in portraying a 3D design using series of 2D views

6. Which one among the following represents a permanent fastener

a) Nut b) Rivet c) Screw d) Bolt

7. The convexity provided on the rim of the solid web cast iron pulley is called

a) Bending b) Curving c) Crowning d) Riveting

8. Section lines are generally inclined with the base, at an angle of

a) 30° b) 45° c)60° d)90°

9. The isometric view of a sphere is always

a) a circle b) an ellipse c) a Parabola d) a Semicircle

10. In isometric projection, the four center method is used to construct

a) an ellipse b) a square c) a triangle d) a rectangle

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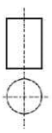
(i) With respect to the elevation and plan given below, name the solid



(a) Cone
(b) hexagonal prism
(c) cylinder
(d) hexagonal pyramid

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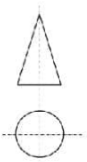
(v) With respect to the front view and top view given below, name the solid



(a) Cone
(b) Cylinder
(c) Cube
(d) Frustum

13. A footstep bearing is a

a) journal bearing b) thrust bearing c) pivot bearing d) pedestal bearing

14. The angle between the flanks of B.S.W. thread is

a) 60° b) 65° c) 55° d)75°

15. Top view is projected on the

a) Vertical Plane b) Corner Plane c) Side Plane d) Horizontal Plane

Objectives

1. To project the auxiliary view, an imaginary plane known as .....

   a) Reference Plane

   b) Principle plane

   c) Normal plane

   d) Inclined plane

2. Reference plane is parallel to the direction of view

   a) True

   b) False

3. Dimension of one side of the inclined surface can be.....projected on th reference plane

   a) Indirectly

   b) Equally

   c) Directly

   d) Normally

4. In isometric projection the three edges of an object are inclined to each other at

(a) 60° (b) 120° (c) 100° (d) 90°

5. The angle between the flanks of a metric thread is

(a) 60° (b) 90° (c) 75° (d) 55°

C

diameter => ϕ

radius => R

square => □

Spherical radius => SR

a) Centre line => — - —

b) Cutting plane line => ←— - —→

c) long break => ⟋⟍⟋⟍